

## FOR WOMEN AND HOME

### ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

**Pique and Duck Costumes for Summer Wear.**—A Lace Bodice—Khaki Is Popular—The Latest Driving Coat—A Picturesque Batiste Frock.

#### Pique and Duck Costumes.

Pique and duck costumes are to be very fashionable this year, and the new designs are certainly charming. Many of the piques are light in weight and gracefully embellished with designs of embroidery. Colored pique and duck gowns are built in a variety of different colorings. A blue duck costume is made with a circular skirt and some slight fullness at the back. The sailor blouse is wide, and the tucker is of tucked muslin. Many of the smartest piques have the seams banded with a contrasting color. For example, a white pique has the seams banded with a narrow piece of red stitching, with white, the Eton coat decorated with a red sailor collar with a band of white. Cotton canvases in all colors are in evidence. The delicate pastel colors are deemed very fashionable. One in pastel blue has a skirt laid in plaits, or rather shingles, that reach nearly to the line of the knee. The Eton coat opens in the front to reveal a waistcoat of white canvas buttoned with two rows of small gold buttons. The jacket is collarless and is ornamented with inch-wide bands two inches long, with pointed ends, that form a trimming, which follows the outline of the coat. The sleeves are plain, and the choker consists of finely tucked grass cloth. All of the striped piques make charming costumes and they are especially becoming to a stout figure. A simple but pretty black and white stripe has a plain skirt save for the plaited fans, which are set in all of the seams at the hem. The sailor blouse has a deep collar and a necktie of soft black silk, the girdle of the same material, the tucks of corset white muslin. Among the smartest costumes are those of pure white. The favorite model is built strictly on tailor lines, all the seams stitched several times. Butchers' lines are novel and bewitching. This fabric in dark blue, trimmed with light blue, constitutes an unusual frock. There is no light blue on the skirt except the heavy stitching. The underskirt is trimmed with a plaiting and the long tunic is buttoned in front with a row of small pearl buttons. The blouse has a jacket front. There is a deep sailor collar, made double, with the light blue over the dark blue. White duck makes the vest and choker. A model of red has a skirt made with clusters of little plaits in the sides. The short jacket has an inner vest of white, and stitched pieces of red ornament the blouse.

#### Khaki Is Popular.

An undoubted authority writes from Paris that the khaki cloth is much in vogue and that it is used to build many of the chic racing costumes. An effective model of this strange but becoming material has a skirt which is laid in shingles. The bodice is of eclair laid mounted over black satin and held by a high plaited belt of the cloth, the sleeves of the material laid in shingles. White organdies trimmed with black lace are prominent among the thin costumes. The lace appears in wide insertions set in stripes all around the skirt and bodice between groups of fine tucks. Every possible phase of tucking, every conceivable mode of using lace is illustrated in the gowns this season. Some of the prettiest summer gowns are made of white nun's veiling, both in the fine sheer weaves and the variety called course veiling. Russian and cluny laces are especially effective as trimming when set in around the skirt above the hem in a deep pointed design. Above this the skirt is a series of vertical bands, joined with an openwork stitch. Other white veiling gowns, with simple tucked skirts, are made very effective with a wide collar of embroidered white taffeta edged with applique lace. Organdy gowns are as elaborate as they are alluring. The pure white ones are especially beautiful. A lovely model just completed has a deep overskirt with bias lines of three widths of white satin ribbon ranging from one-quarter to one-half an inch in width. These groups meet down the front and back and form bias lines over the sides. The edge of the overdress has a deep accordion plaited flounce, finished by triple rows of satin ribbons. The bodice has a deep yoke simulated by narrow valenciennes and Swiss insertions over the top of the sleeves. The two kinds of insertion are joined by herringbone stitching. Over the shoulder is a deep bias stripe laid in a series of plaits, fitchwise, the lowest edge of this finished by a ribbon edged and lace trimmed ruffle or organdy. The waist band is of white satin.

#### Turnover Bolero.

A high turnover is the latest feature of the bolero. A model of gray nun's veiling, made with a full, round skirt has a bolero laid in plaits that form inverted Vs in the back, which is cut up in the back to show a high belt of black satin. The sleeves and chemise are of embroidered white muslin. The collar of this jacket is coat-shaped, high and turned over. The elbow sleeves are also finished with turnover cuffs, and the undersleeves are full. As the season advances the bolero is more popular than ever, and the majority of the summer frocks are built with them. Their variety is endless. Perhaps the latest phase of this necessary of fashion is one of rich brocade, to be worn with lace frocks. An effective eclair gown beruffled and inserted from hem to waistband has

## THE LATEST DRIVING COAT.



a short bolero of black and white brocade with an over pattern of gold. The girdle is of cloth of gold and a band of the gold embroidered with black and white French knots encircles the neck. Double-breasted boleros are also seen among the latest importations. A model of gray crape, the skirt hung from a yoke of eclair lace, has at the hem a trimming of three waving rows of puckered black satin ribbon. The bodice of gray accordion plaited mouseline de sole is finished by a bolero of eclair lace, fastened with two rows of small steel buttons.

#### Batiste Frock.

A picturesque batiste frock has a skirt laid in clusters of fine plaits about the hips, which gives the effect of a full round skirt. The blouse is made with clusters of vertical tucks, and is half covered by a deep, round collar of embroidery. The sleeves are full, almost baggy, and fasten into a little lace cuff at the wrist. Shirring is seen everywhere, and there will be more of it as the season advances. A lovely model of white mouseline de sole has shirred sleeves that meet lace undersleeves. The bodice is built with a sleeveless, short, bolero. The skirt is shirred on the side and trimmed about the bottom with squares of lace like those making the little jacket.

#### A Lace Bodice.

The beauty and richness of afternoon waists increase as the season grows older. The bodice of an effective one is made of the heaviest taffeta silk and covered with rnaissance lace. The back and sides fit the figure closely, while the front droops slightly at the waist line. The opening is daintily finished with a box plait of taffeta which is trimmed with small mother-



#### A VERY RICH BODICE.

of-pearl buttons arranged in four groups of four buttons each. A very charming feature of the waist is a deep yoke of taffeta laid in the tiniest box plaits and finished with lapels treated in the same way. The lapels are bordered with a narrow band of green-blue velvet, and there is a belt of the same ribbon at the waist finished with a stylish bow. The sleeves are pointed over the hands and are also bordered with the ribbon velvet. The neck is completed with a stock of plaited taffeta, which rises in round points just back of the ears. The bodice is becoming to both old and young and can be worn with any handsome skirt at formal afternoon functions.

#### Surplice Bodice.

Surplice bodices for summer have the fullness from the shoulders gracefully shaped into a pointed yoke by drawing very narrow satin or velvet ribbon through a slightly wider open work insertion. These are carried

from the inside of the arms of the arm seam to a point in front, where the ribbons end in a rosette.

## OUR COOKING SCHOOL.

### Calf's Liver with Fine Herbs.

Take a fresh calf's liver and cut it into slices of equal thickness and shape, dip the slices in seasoned flour and fry them in a round tablespoonful of butter until a dark brown. When done remove the liver from the pan, add a little more butter and a tablespoonful each of chopped parsley and onions and two tablespoonfuls of mushrooms. Fry the herbs until done, add a tablespoonful of flour, moisten with a coffee cup of stock, if you have it; not, with warm water, and when a sauce of the right consistency is formed put in the liver and let it warm through; season with salt, pepper and a little lemon juice and serve very hot.

### Stuffed Turnips.

Select one quart of medium sized turnips; peel and boil them in salted water until tender, drain, cut a slice from the top of each, scoop out half the middle with a teaspoon, mash the part taken out, with salt, pepper, butter and the yolk of an egg, and fill the turnips with the mixture. Put back the slices cut off, brush over with the beaten white of an egg, set them in a baking dish and brown in a hot oven. Serve hot.

### Eggs, Newport Style.

Soak one pint of bread crumbs in one pint of milk; beat eight eggs very light and mix with the bread crumbs. Have ready a saucepan in which you have melted two tablespoonfuls of butter and pour in the egg mixture; season, as the eggs are scrambled, with salt and pepper. Cook as quickly as possible without burning. Serve on a hot platter and garnish with small triangles of buttered toast.

### Doughnuts.

One pound of sugar, yolks of four eggs, one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of molasses. Mix together; add one pint of sour milk or buttermilk, one teaspoonful of soda in a little water, and enough flour to stiffen into dough of moderate stiffness.

### Pointed Paragraphs.

Rainbows in the eyes indicate love in the heart. An empty purse is responsible for some matrimonial failures. Unless a man keeps moving the world will soon throw him down. You can seldom judge a man by his actions when he is away from home.

A gem is not polished without rubbing—nor is a man perfected without trials.

Every time a woman loses ninety-eight cents she worries a dollar's worth.

A married woman says that dead letters are those a wife gives her husband to mail.

Sleep is said to be a great beautifier. No wonder St. Louis is noted for its handsome policemen.

A man isn't necessarily intoxicated because he mistakes one of the new spring bonnets for a flower garden.

The man who permits himself to be baffled by an adverse current will never make much headway in the voyage of life.

### A Timely Observation.

Myer—"Those chorus girls are certainly well trained. They keep step in such excellent time."

Gyer—"Oh, that's easily accounted for. They have clocks in their hosiery."

## DAIRY AND POULTRY.

### INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

**How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.**

#### Dairy Notes.

The health authorities of Chicago are making war on the use of formalin in milk and doing it successfully. A large number of milkmen are pleased at the direction affairs have taken, as they did not want to use the preservatives, but were forced into it by competition. People that buy milk should not be too ready to discard a milkman because his milk sours under adverse circumstances. When ordinary milk keeps for several days in hot weather it is a pretty good sign that there is something in it that should not be there. Of course we recognize the fact that here and there are dairies so perfectly managed that their milk will keep for several days under proper degrees of cold. But most milk is not of that kind. It is far better for people to have some sour milk on their hands once in awhile than to have all the time milk that is drugged.

It is difficult for us to understand why Joseph H. Wilkins should be pardoned out of prison before he had completed his term of imprisonment, more than any other prisoner. He was sent to prison because he had repeatedly removed revenue stamps from oleomargarine packages, contrary to the revenue laws. The press dispatches from Washington report that he was pardoned a few days before his sentence expired so that he might not lose his citizenship. Why should we want to preserve the citizenship of a man that despises the duties of citizenship? Men that have the interests of the farmer at heart will certainly believe that the act was in response to the influence of the great oleomargarine manufacturers, who fought so hard to keep Mr. Wilkins out of prison that they succeeded in keeping his case in the courts for about three years.

Prosecutions under the food laws are not always decided on their merits. This is illustrated by the case against process butter that was tried at Jackson, Mich. The laws of the state of Michigan provide that all process butter must be labeled process butter. Armour & Co. have been shipping process butter into that state, labeling it butter. The state of Michigan began prosecutions on a case that came before a police justice at Jackson. The state brought the best chemists, who asserted that they had examined the butter and analyzed it and found it process butter. This testimony was backed up by the highest chemists in the last. But other chemists testified on the side of Armour & Co. that they were suspicious of the reliability of the other chemists, as they did not know that their processes were reliable, not having used those processes themselves. The finding of the police justice was "no cause of action." If all the testimony of noted chemists is to be set aside in that way, what are the chances for the enforcement of the law?

Some of the Chicago papers are taking up the agitation to compel the authorities to raise the standard of milk from 3 to 4 per cent. Some of the newspapers have articles so headed that one would suppose the city officials to be opposed to all reform in the question of milk supply. They blame the officials because they say that 3 per cent is high enough. The officials are right, and the dairy papers by the stand they appear to have taken show how little they know about the facts in the case. Were the standard raised to 4 per cent the people of Chicago would get very thirsty for milk. There are multitudes of cows, probably a majority of those supplying milk to Chicago, that give less than 4 per cent milk. Then, too, cows vary greatly between any two milkings, this variation being sometimes a full one per cent. Thus a cow that gives 4 per cent milk at one milking may give only 3 per cent at the next, this condition depending on numerous circumstances. The purchaser that gets 3 per cent of cream in his milk has no reason to complain at his treatment. In most of our states the standard is 3 per cent, and in our most progressive cheesemaking states the requisite for cheesemaking is 3 per cent milk. The fact is that much of the milk being sold is nearer 2 than 3 per cent.

#### Poultry Notes.

General rules are usually faulty and unreliable at some point. A writer says that exercise is the great requisite if eggs are required. The exercise question, like some other questions, is given too much prominence. The hen may be healthy and not exercise and she may lay eggs without exercising. Just as the cow will give milk through a whole winter without exercising. This is not an argument against exercise. Exercise is good for the hen, and for the corn-fed hen it is a necessity, or else she will get too fat to be of any value as an egg producer.

Every fowl must be dealt with according to the circumstances in which she is placed. These circumstances include kinds of feed, amount of range in yard, amount of green stuff in yard, manner of feeding, age of fowls, and breed of fowls. There are hundreds of combinations that can be made in the feeding ration. A ration may be so compounded that a hen may be fed

on it and keep in a laying condition though confined in a small yard.

The North Carolina Experiment Station has just published a bulletin on some of its experiments with fowls. It has taken up the work in earnest and has gone into the subject deeply. The experiments included the production of eggs, and cost of producing the same. There were three pens of Mediterranean fowls, seven of the American class and six of the Asiatic class. The period was for six months. We presume that the other six months will be reported on later. This work is bound to have its effect on the agriculture of the South, a locality that is particularly adapted to the production of eggs, on account of its mild winter climate and cheap lands. There seems no good reason why large areas of land in the South should not be devoted to poultry farms with large ranges for fowls. The transportation question is probably the only one that will have to be solved, outside of the details of poultry management.

#### The Grout Bill.

Dairymen and all friends of the Grout bill were much encouraged by the action of the House of Representatives last week in adopting a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish information concerning the kinds and amounts of ingredients used in the manufacture of oleomargarine. This resolution was opposed by the majority of the Ways and Means Committee, who contended that the information had been furnished the government under a promise of secrecy. But the house refused to table it, and the resolution was passed by a vote of 136 to 82. We assume that readers of The Farmers' Review understand what the Grout bill is, since it has been thoroughly explained in the columns of our Dairy Department, but we will risk a brief recapitulation, viz., that the bill would impose a ten cent tax on every pound of oleomargarine colored in imitation of butter, and would give to every state police power over all oleomargarine brought into the state in original packages, thus removing from oleomargarine the protection of the interstate commerce laws.

The friendly spirit shown by the vote on the resolution above mentioned should not deceive the advocates of the Grout bill concerning the opposition to the measure, which is so strong that it may be kept in the hands of the agricultural committee and never come before the House. Now is the critical time, and every man interested in the bill should write his representative at Washington urging him to stand by it and demand that it be taken from committee of agriculture and brought to an issue before the House. Nothing but the strong pressure of public sentiment will secure its passage and dairymen, as well as all friends of pure food, should do their part and not shirk their responsibilities, as they frequently do, complaining loudly the while about the indifference of congressmen to the vital interests of their agricultural constituents.

#### Horses Still in Demand.

Professor Nelson of the agricultural department, in discussing the effect of new inventions on the use of horses, says: From 1887 to 1894, a period marked by great activity in street railway building and also the increased manufacture and use of bicycles, the number of horses increased from 12,496,744 to 16,081,129. This shows that although the use of the horse decreased in particular directions, yet there must have been a healthy growth in their use in other directions. During this period the selling value of horses gradually declined from \$72 to \$48 per head. But this decrease was certainly not due to the number of horses thrown on the market as a result of displacement by electricity in propulsion of street cars and the general introduction of the bicycle, because we find that the values of other live stock—mules, milch cows, and other cattle—decreased from 30 to 40 per cent during the same time. During the prevalence of the great commercial depression from 1893 to 1897 the number of horses in the country fell to 14,364,667. At the same time the value per head suffered a further decrease, the same being the case with sheep, swine, and cattle other than milch cows. The entire interest was the first to recover, being followed a year later by the other stock interests. It is likely that there will be a continued demand for the right kind of horses. A great deal has been written about the probable displacement of the horse by the automobile, but it hardly seems probable that it will produce any more serious effect than have the electric street cars and bicycles. Each has its sphere of usefulness, and each will continue to have.

Space for Hens.—All of our readers are familiar with the advice not to crowd hens into space only large enough for half their number. On the other hand it is sometimes a detriment too give them too much space, when that means giving them access to all the grain bins and corn cribs. True, at this time of year the fowls will be more eager to get grass and insects than grain, but a little later on they are likely to fall back on the grain bins as a base of supplies.

In Raising Chickens.—Cleanliness is the first requisite for successful chicken raising. They should have a variety of grain, like wheat, oats and ground corn, with ground bone and a plenty of grit, especially for winter layers. The housing should be comfortable. Under this kind of feed poultry give good returns. If properly cared for, the Plymouth Rocks are my favorites for all purposes.

#### Animal Food in Poultry Feeding.

Report of the New York Agricultural Station at Geneva: It was found in a number of feeding experiments with chickens, ducklings and laying hens that rations containing animal food gave almost invariably better results than did those consisting entirely or very largely of vegetable food. For convenience "animal meal" was made the principal animal food. Many grain foods were used; but when rations were so arranged that the proportion of protein was alike for two rations the one with the animal food contained generally more fat and always a much larger percentage of mineral matter. The first series of experiments did not definitely indicate the cause for the superiority of the one ration. It appeared that the more favorable results when animal food was fed might be due either to the more efficient forms of the nitrogen compounds or with the rapidly growing young birds and the laying hens to the much larger proportion of ash consisting largely of phosphates.

Subsequent experiments have shown that while ducklings require a certain amount of animal food, hens and chicks are able to do well on wholly vegetable food, supplemented by ash rich in phosphates. In these experiments, rations of vegetable food, to which bone ash was added to make up the assumed deficiency of ash, in growing chicks gave identical results with those from rations containing animal food. With laying hens the rations were equally efficient for most of the time, but good results were not sustained quite so long by the vegetable food ration. The addition of bone ash did not, however, enable ducklings to make as good use of a ration wholly of vegetable foods; such a ration being decidedly less efficient than one containing animal food.

#### Artichokes for Hogs.

Artichokes are pre-eminently a hog food, that is, are more easily and successfully fed to hogs than to any other class of animals. The reason is that the hog is constructed and ordained by nature to hunt his food largely in the ground. He delights in digging for roots. Rooting is as much a delight to him as it is to the small boy to go fishing. The joy that a boy feels when he pulls a good-sized fish out of the water is paralleled by the joy a hog must feel when, in his rooting in an artichoke field, he comes across a big succulent artichoke. Of course the artichoke is not a food to be compared to grain in its service to man as a hog feed, but without doubt the food of the character of artichokes has in it something more than is represented in its food nutrients. It is adapted to serve digestive purposes that are not found in grain. Man is accustomed to feed too heavily of grain to all of his animals, and lighter foods lessen the strain on the digestive system. We would be pleased to hear from our readers as to their experiences in feeding artichokes to hogs.

#### Millionaires in the Cattle Business.

The boom in the live stock market has had the result of making stock-raising popular with some of our richest men. Reports say that Nelson Morris, the Chicago packer, has stocked a ranch in Texas with Galloways, and a range in Nebraska with Aberdeen-Angus cattle. P. D. Armour is said to be buying heavily of choice Herefords, and Mr. Rockefeller to be making large purchases of Shorthorns. Live stock breeders are inclined to criticize the way in which these men are going into the business, saying that their operations are not warranted by the amount of experience they have had in the business. They predict ultimate failure for some of them. It may be however that the wealthy men will have learned caution from past experiences, and will conduct their operations on a safe basis. The worst effect they can have on the live stock interests will be the unnatural stimulation of the markets for pure bred for a time.

Teaching Spraying.—At a recent farmers' institute held in Illinois, Professor Blair of the State Agricultural College gave a demonstration on spraying. This is the best way to stir up an interest in spraying. Farmers will read about spraying and will let it go to another time. But an actual demonstration stirs them to activity. The precedent that has been established should be followed extensively. It is probable that the makers of spraying apparatus would be willing to send their sprayers to any meeting where it was possible to make a demonstration of actual work.

Lectures on Forestry.—A plan has been arranged by which the section of tree planting of the division of forestry will combine lecturing with its practical field work for the purpose of interesting the public in the subject. When an official of this section of the division is called to any portion of the United States where planting is especially desirable, he will arrange for a series of meetings of land owners, to whom he will explain the objects of the division and the free assistance offered to those desirous of making a trial of planting.

Recognition of Women.—The western stairway of the Capitol at Albany has been recently decorated with a bas-relief of the heads of five of our most illustrious American women. Those selected for this honor are veterans in the world of fame, namely, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Miss Frances E. Willard, Miss Clara Barton, Miss Susan B. Anthony, and Captain Mollie Pitcher, of Revolutionary fame.